

## LET RUSSIA ALONE, IS CRY IN FRANCE

Protests by Socialists Now  
Threaten to Revive Bitter  
Campaign.

### STRIKE MAY BE CALLED

Workers Will Not Make Goods  
for Armies of Kolchak  
and Denikine.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The protest of the French Socialists against the policy of the French Government in Russia is becoming a daily feature. The Socialists are threatening to revive the bitter campaign of last summer, which resulted in exciting debates in the Chamber of Deputies and in numerous strikes in France. Confronted with the decision of the Socialists to call a general strike, the Government has issued a vigorous appeal to all affiliated organizations to support the Government's policy in Russia. The appeal is interpreted as a threat to mean that unless the allies stop fighting the Bolsheviks the workers here will go on strike as a protest. The Socialist papers devote almost their entire space to campaigns on the Russian situation and almost every writer prophesies a universal revolution in Russia if the protest is not overthrown.

## BARGES WILL TAKE FOOD TO PETROGRAD

Russian Princess Gives Terrible Picture of Moscow.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Barges are now being loaded at Viborg, the Finnish port, about sixty-five miles from Petrograd, in order to have everything ready for the food relief of the population when the city falls. About sixty motor trucks are also available at Viborg, and these will be used to relieve starving Petrograd if opportunity offers.

Foodstuffs are available at Viborg in amounts to supply Petrograd for about thirty days. The stocks include chiefly flour, bacon and lard, which Herbert C. Hoover assembled there when the Russian plan for feeding Russia was under consideration. Pictures of Moscow's hunger are given in the figures by a Russian princess arriving from Russia.

"I will not speak of the terrible, revolting and odious things that passed in the streets of Moscow," she said, "but only of the hunger incidents I saw with my own eyes, and which were repeated day after day. I met a woman and a child, ragged and thin as skeletons, the child crying constantly with an unchanging expression of terror. The mother said the child was hungry and asked for a piece of bread, as they had not eaten for twenty-four hours. I opened my purse, but the woman turned away, saying: 'No, no money, but bread.'"

"Another time I saw a blond haired young girl with arms outstretched, leaning like a living crucifix against a wall and murmuring: 'I am hungry.' Next day she died. I have seen in the middle of a side street a great, yellow, hollow sided dog carrying a bone with a little meat attached while a ten-year-old boy a few steps away, with the pallor of long misery on his face, watched the dog as if hypnotized. With neck outstretched, mouth open and fist clenched, he looked at the dog with hate and ferocity."

"I have seen children, hardly clothed, hollow cheeked and with forms like shadows, on their knees in the street trying to pick from between the paving stones grains of wheat that had fallen from a torn sack. I have seen before bakeries men, women and children stretched on the cold stones awaiting through days and nights their turn to get their meagre ration of bread, and

then often falling exhausted and dying at the doorsteps before they received it." The offices at Riga of the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund was destroyed by a high explosive shell on Monday, according to a despatch to the headquarters of the organization here. None of the three floors engaged in the relief work was hurt, and the feeding of the children is proceeding as before.

## U. S. PLANS TO FEED YUDENITCH'S ARMY

Would Supply Districts He  
Wrested From Reds.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Secretary Lansing announced to-day that the question of supplying food to Gen. Yudenitch, commanding the Northwestern Russian army, was under consideration by the Government of the United States. The food shipped from America would be used to relieve want in the districts which Gen. Yudenitch has wrested from Bolshevik control. The allied Governments may first consent to the Government's decision in favor of American participation along this line.

It developed to-day that the Russian Minister in Stockholm had made the impression was given that the Government refused to supply food to the army. Mr. Lansing now has the matter under advisement, and may first consent to the Government's decision in favor of American participation along this line.

## LETTS SAY GERMANS ARE FIGHTING THEM

Crossed Border Without Provocation, Charge.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Premier Ullman of the Lithuanian Republic, in a report telegraphed from Riga, Sunday, asserts that German troops in regular regimental organizations are being permitted to cross the German frontier and participate in hostilities against the Lithuanian army. He says, furthermore, that Major Bludoff, the German officer, returned to return with Gen. von der Goltz and whose trial by court martial was ordered by the German authorities, is in command of the operations against Riga. The report reads as follows:

"The Germans attacked Dunampole (at the mouth of the Duna) Saturday, but were repulsed with losses. The enemy attacked Friedland (on the south side of the Duna fifty miles from Riga) several times, but were repulsed. On the Lithuanian front north of Lake Luban (100 miles east of Riga) we with the Estonians captured Chernova Niemiskaya."

"An examination of the prisoners showed that several German companies crossed the German frontier near Tilsit into Latvia without the slightest opposition from the German authorities. Five days ago the First Mounted Rifle Regiment forced its way across the frontier and arrived at Mitau (twenty-five miles west of Riga). Major Bludoff directed the operations against Riga. The Second Guards Regiment (German) has dispersed our military stations at Zemes, Zemes, Prekulu and Nitsa (in eastern Latvia)."

## SELBY TO GO TO BERLIN.

Grey's Former Assistant Named as  
British Representative.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Walter H. M. Selby, formerly assistant private secretary to Viscount Grey, has been appointed the provisional representative of the British Government at Berlin.

He will reopen the British Embassy in Berlin as soon as the peace treaty becomes effective, the Associated Press was officially informed to-day.

## REDS LOSE 3,000 ON VOLGA RIVER FRONT

Dinekin Captures Many Machine Guns in Advance in  
Kamyshin Section.

### KRASNAIA GORKA TAKEN

Bolshevik Forces From Moscow  
Help in Defence of Petrograd, Says Report.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Bolshevik forces have been flung back to the Kamyshin section, losing 3,000 men taken prisoners and many machine guns, according to Gen. Dinekin's wireless communication. Extremely fierce fighting is reported in that district. Kamyshin lies north of Tsaritsyn, on the Volga River.

A Bolshevik wireless message from Moscow says that volunteers are arriving at Petrograd continuously from the remotest Russian villages and are forming special detachments. Among them are numerous women.

The same message says that Admiral Kolchak in his retreat to Petrovsk destroyed nearly 3,000,000 tons of newly cut grain.

Further wireless reports from Moscow say that the first tanks manufactured in Petrograd were sent against Gen. Yudenitch's front lines and caused the greatest enthusiasm among the Red troops, who, aided by these, took numbers of prisoners.

The capture of Krasnaia Gorka on the Gulf of Finland, nearly opposite Kronstadt, by the Northwestern Russian army is announced from that army's headquarters to-day in a despatch from Helsinki.

The capture was effected on Monday after severe fighting. The battle is still continuing, with a heavy engagement six and a half miles south of the city.

Bolshevik regiments from Moscow are taking part in the defence of Petrograd, the headquarters report adds.

Troops of the Northwestern army have reached Tamskaya Slavianska, south of Tarskoe-Selo and Pavlovsk, on the bank of the series of lakes running north and south through Pavlovsk. The Bolshevik troops, it is stated in the headquarters report, are resisting obstinately and are holding up the advance of Yudenitch.

A Bolshevik wireless message from Moscow says that Danilshchikov, chief of the Soviet headquarters staff, has issued a statement declaring that the situation is far from causing doubt of the Soviet's power or hesitation to believe in final victory.

It is pointed out that the Red troops have defeated Denikine's best units, captured Sievak and Kromy to the southwest of Orel, and continue without check to pursue the Denikine forces southward.

Danilshchikov admits the White advance in the Gatchina and Krampovo Selo regions, but declares that although the situation at Petrograd is strained there is no reason to fear the fall of the city. Another message asserts that communications have not been cut between Petrograd and Moscow.

A despatch to the Politburo from Copenhagen from Helsinki reports that French warships have been bombarding Kronstadt since Monday. They are able to keep beyond range of the fortress' artillery owing to the long range of their guns.

Two Bolshevik torpedo boat destroyers were sunk in Kopenia Bay, Gulf of Finland, when they attempted to attack Lithuanian vessels and British destroyers on Tuesday, the Admiralty announced to-day.

## Strike Breakers Deported.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—Acting on orders of Mayor Harry L. Davis, prohibiting importation of strike breakers, the police escorted out of the city thirty-two men who were arrested early to-day. The men said they were brought here to work in steel plants.

## IRISH SAY BRITISH SEARCH U. S. SAILORS

"Republic's" Agents in Paris  
Lay Charges Before Secretary Polk.

### SEE-MOVE TO HURT TRADE

Steamship Lake Cretan Unable  
to Get Return Cargo After  
Arrival at Dublin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Representatives of the so-called Irish republic here have filed with Under Secretary Polk, as head of the American Peace Commission, and with Ambassador Wallace, copies of a secret order alleged to have been issued by British officials in Ireland requiring that all sailors on American ships who landed in Ireland should be searched.

One of these orders, which was intercepted by the Irish officials of the "republican government," the genuineness of which they vouch for, is dated October 6 and is addressed to "boat staffs."

It is signed by Wedgwood Johnston, chief Dublin Police Commissioner. It reads:

"Sailors on all American ships now are suspect and all their belongings must be searched and a report made in each case. Only American ships coming to Ireland are to be thus treated."

Another document filed is an alleged secret order issued by Johnston to the superintendent of the Dublin detective bureau as follows:

"Please issue instructions to the boat staff that articles of each member of the crew of every vessel coming from the United States of America to this country are to be examined carefully and a report furnished in each case of the result."

Messrs. O'Kelly and Duffy, who say they represent the "Irish Republic" here, allege in a letter that this is part of an effort by the British to prevent the establishment of direct shipping between the United States and Irish ports, which was attempted recently by American shippers friendly to the Irish cause. In asking Secretary Polk and Ambassador Wallace to bring the case to the notice of the American Government the Irish say:

"As your excellency may be aware, a vigorous effort is being made by the Ministry of Commerce of the republican government of Ireland to revive direct commercial relations between Ireland and the United States. These have met with considerable success and steamships from the United States with American cargoes are calling now at the ports of Dublin, Belfast and Cork."

The elected Government of the Irish Republic deeply resents this attempt to interfere with its efforts to revive and develop closer commercial relations between Ireland and the United States to the profit and advantage of both countries. It is significant that these secret instructions refer only to ships flying the American flag, and our Government feels assured that it is for the purpose of retaining in England for English interests and to the exclusion of America the profits derived from the Irish trade that these instructions were issued."

The steamship Lake Cretan is cited as an example; she arrived from America with a cargo for Dublin and Belfast, but could not get any return loading because, it is alleged, the British censor ship prevented her Dublin agent and the American Consul from communicating by cable with the United States. Also it is charged that the vessel was compelled to pay the same charges that she would have paid had she gone to Liverpool and the cargo had been transhipped from that port to Dublin.

## WILHELM SUES FILM ACTOR.

Former Kaiser Says Bonn Pictures Were "Insulting."

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 21 (delayed).—Former Emperor William has commissioned Attorney Siebert of Berlin to institute a suit against the actor, Ferdinand Bonn, who prepared what are known as the "Kaiser films," which were shown in Berlin, but were permitted to be exhibited elsewhere. The ex-emperor charges insult and the misuse of his portrait, and asks for the suppression of the film.

The Bonn film was to have been produced in Berlin on Oct. 19, but was suppressed by Government orders, on that day. The title of the picture was announced as "Wilhelm's Good Fortune and Bad Finish." The Government announcement said the suppression grew out of a desire to prevent the film being made a cause for political combat at a time when party feeling already was at a high pitch.

## PARIS HOTELS HEATLESS.

Season is Unusually Cold, But Use of Coal Is Forbidden.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 21 (delayed).—American tourists who have recently reached Paris wish that they had brought their own coal supply with them. October has been unusually cold and damp, but there is an official prohibition against the use of coal for central heating purposes before November 1, so that only those hotels which have been able to obtain a supply of wood are heated. Most Paris hotels have no coal. Travellers from Berlin and Vienna, where there are much higher and heat is lacking.

Paris seems just as badly crowded as at this time last year and tourists are seeking the streets seeking accommodations. The city is still filled with refugees.

Apartments and boarding houses are as badly crowded as the hotels, and the demands upon the limited amount of fuel far exceed the supply. A centrally located hotel now charges 25 to 50 francs daily for single rooms without heat. Wood for use in fireplaces costs 15 francs a basket when available. Factories are now running on short time because of the lack of coal.

## FRANCE SAFEGUARDS SILVER.

Limit on All Money Taken Out of the Country.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The gradual disappearance of silver coin from circulation has caused the Minister of Finance to issue a decree, ordering that all silver coins in circulation be turned in to the mint for exchange with the full force of the law.

The Minister of Finance to-day issued a warning to travellers that they would not be permitted to take out of the country more than 1,000 francs worth of French or foreign paper money and 10 francs worth of silver. Offenders, the warning declares, will incur heavy fines and imprisonment.

The limitation upon the amount of money which may be taken out of the country revives a war time restriction which was abandoned this summer when prospects for a normal resumption of French trade looked brighter. The new measure will render possible an exact control of French exchange.

## COURT CIRCLES FACE LOSS.

Countess of Athlone Likely to Go to Canada.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It, as seems probable, the Earl of Athlone succeeds the Duke of Devonshire as Governor General of Canada next year, the royal circle will lose one of its brightest and most vigorous persons in the Commonwealth of Athlone. During recent years she has almost filled the position held so long by the Queen of Norway as royal huntress.

The only daughter of the Duchess of Albany, Lady Athlone is rather retiring in manner, but she would make an admirable chatelaine of the Government House in Ottawa.

## Is Now Baron Byng of Vimy.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Gen. Sir Julian Byng, on his elevation to the peerage, takes the title of Baron Byng of Vimy. Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty becomes Baron Beatty of the North Sea and of Brookby.

## AMERICA'S DUTY AT HOME, NOT IN ASIA

Harbord Mission Studying  
Mandate Problem Has  
This Opinion.

### MINORITY IS IN FAVOR

Assert Action in Armenia Is  
Essential to the Peace  
of Europe.

By the Associated Press.

COWPATONVILLE, Oct. 22.—Recommendations of a majority of the members of the Harbord Mission, which has been devoting seven weeks to a close up investigation of Armenia and the middle East, that the United States should decline to accept a mandate for Armenia or Turkey are based largely on the argument that America's duty lies closer at home. Civilian members of the mission, who favor acceptance of a mandate for Armenia at least, argue on the contrary that acceptance is duty, first, to the peace of Europe and, secondly, to the inhabitants, who of themselves can never rise from the mire of ignorance, poverty and race prejudice.

The reports of the various members of the mission upon their observations during their journey of nearly 10,000 miles by water, rail, automobile and on horseback, are practically completed. Some members have not indicated in their reports their personal opinions as to the advisability of accepting mandates of any description. The majority, however, have indicated their belief that it is inadvisable for the United States to accept a mandate and that if a mandate is taken the United States should have a long period in which to carry out a successful conclusion the effort to educate the peoples of the middle East and promote their prosperity so that they can live together peacefully and cease creating conditions hitherto leading to big wars.

Gen. Harbord refused to be quoted in any respect regarding acceptance of a mandate until after he had reported to President Wilson.

## ENGLAND PROVIDES SIBERIAN MUNITIONS

Head of British Mission in  
Omsk, So Asserts.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 22.—Gen. Knox, chief of the British Military Mission, in a statement to the Russian Telegraph Agency at Omsk, says:

"Great Britain has furnished the Siberians and Gen. Denikine with great quantities of munitions—hundreds of thousands of rifles, hundreds of millions of cartridges, hundreds of big guns and thousands of machine guns, as well as several hundred thousand sets of uniforms and equipment."

"Each cartridge fired this year by these Russian soldiers was made in England by English workmen from English material, the supplies being shipped to Russia on English steamships."

Several military members of the mission regard the regulation of the affairs of these regions as a relatively simple, internal problem if complete control over all the territory is given, with authority to discipline unruly civilians as, they say, the American army did in the Philippines. They also feel that it would be a most interesting work but they feel as Americans that America's task lies closer at home, in restoring order in Mexico and helping the States of South America.

Civilian members favoring acceptance of a mandate say that the ideal solution is to entrust the task to one outside nation. The inhabitants, they say, want, with overwhelming emphasis, America as the disinterested friend and also as the nation best suited to organize them along civilized lines. These members hold that if America does not accept the mandate it will mean a partition of Turkey proper along the lines already begun, with constant disputes over frontiers between France, Italy, Great Britain and Greece and without any real development of the regions involved. It would also mean future disputes with Russia when it is reconstructed, or, in short, a continuation of the policies of the past century.

## Drawbacks Are Cited.

The civilian members argue that if the United States were to take a mandate for Armenia alone it would involve the United States to some degree in the quarrels of Europe. The Armenian people, too, are not sufficiently numerous

## AMERICA'S DUTY AT HOME, NOT IN ASIA

Harbord Mission Studying  
Mandate Problem Has  
This Opinion.

### MINORITY IS IN FAVOR

Assert Action in Armenia Is  
Essential to the Peace  
of Europe.

By the Associated Press.

COWPATONVILLE, Oct. 22.—Recommendations of a majority of the members of the Harbord Mission, which has been devoting seven weeks to a close up investigation of Armenia and the middle East, that the United States should decline to accept a mandate for Armenia or Turkey are based largely on the argument that America's duty lies closer at home. Civilian members of the mission, who favor acceptance of a mandate for Armenia at least, argue on the contrary that acceptance is duty, first, to the peace of Europe and, secondly, to the inhabitants, who of themselves can never rise from the mire of ignorance, poverty and race prejudice.

The reports of the various members of the mission upon their observations during their journey of nearly 10,000 miles by water, rail, automobile and on horseback, are practically completed. Some members have not indicated in their reports their personal opinions as to the advisability of accepting mandates of any description. The majority, however, have indicated their belief that it is inadvisable for the United States to accept a mandate and that if a mandate is taken the United States should have a long period in which to carry out a successful conclusion the effort to educate the peoples of the middle East and promote their prosperity so that they can live together peacefully and cease creating conditions hitherto leading to big wars.

Gen. Harbord refused to be quoted in any respect regarding acceptance of a mandate until after he had reported to President Wilson.

## ENGLAND PROVIDES SIBERIAN MUNITIONS

Head of British Mission in  
Omsk, So Asserts.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 22.—Gen. Knox, chief of the British Military Mission, in a statement to the Russian Telegraph Agency at Omsk, says:

"Great Britain has furnished the Siberians and Gen. Denikine with great quantities of munitions—hundreds of thousands of rifles, hundreds of millions of cartridges, hundreds of big guns and thousands of machine guns, as well as several hundred thousand sets of uniforms and equipment."

"Each cartridge fired this year by these Russian soldiers was made in England by English workmen from English material, the supplies being shipped to Russia on English steamships."

Several military members of the mission regard the regulation of the affairs of these regions as a relatively simple, internal problem if complete control over all the territory is given, with authority to discipline unruly civilians as, they say, the American army did in the Philippines. They also feel that it would be a most interesting work but they feel as Americans that America's task lies closer at home, in restoring order in Mexico and helping the States of South America.

Civilian members favoring acceptance of a mandate say that the ideal solution is to entrust the task to one outside nation. The inhabitants, they say, want, with overwhelming emphasis, America as the disinterested friend and also as the nation best suited to organize them along civilized lines. These members hold that if America does not accept the mandate it will mean a partition of Turkey proper along the lines already begun, with constant disputes over frontiers between France, Italy, Great Britain and Greece and without any real development of the regions involved. It would also mean future disputes with Russia when it is reconstructed, or, in short, a continuation of the policies of the past century.

## Drawbacks Are Cited.

The civilian members argue that if the United States were to take a mandate for Armenia alone it would involve the United States to some degree in the quarrels of Europe. The Armenian people, too, are not sufficiently numerous

## AMERICA'S DUTY AT HOME, NOT IN ASIA

Harbord Mission Studying  
Mandate Problem Has  
This Opinion.

### MINORITY IS IN FAVOR

Assert Action in Armenia Is  
Essential to the Peace  
of Europe.

By the Associated Press.

COWPATONVILLE, Oct. 22.—Recommendations of a majority of the members of the Harbord Mission, which has been devoting seven weeks to a close up investigation of Armenia and the middle East, that the United States should decline to accept a mandate for Armenia or Turkey are based largely on the argument that America's duty lies closer at home. Civilian members of the mission, who favor acceptance of a mandate for Armenia at least, argue on the contrary that acceptance is duty, first, to the peace of Europe and, secondly, to the inhabitants, who of themselves can never rise from the mire of ignorance, poverty and race prejudice.

The reports of the various members of the mission upon their observations during their journey of nearly 10,000 miles by water, rail, automobile and on horseback, are practically completed. Some members have not indicated in their reports their personal opinions as to the advisability of accepting mandates of any description. The majority, however, have indicated their belief that it is inadvisable for the United States to accept a mandate and that if a mandate is taken the United States should have a long period in which to carry out a successful conclusion the effort to educate the peoples of the middle East and promote their prosperity so that they can live together peacefully and cease creating conditions hitherto leading to big wars.

Gen. Harbord refused to be quoted in any respect regarding acceptance of a mandate until after he had reported to President Wilson.

## ENGLAND PROVIDES SIBERIAN MUNITIONS

Head of British Mission in  
Omsk, So Asserts.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 22.—Gen. Knox, chief of the British Military Mission, in a statement to the Russian Telegraph Agency at Omsk, says:

"Great Britain has furnished the Siberians and Gen. Denikine with great quantities of munitions—hundreds of thousands of rifles, hundreds of millions of cartridges, hundreds of big guns and thousands of machine guns, as well as several hundred thousand sets of uniforms and equipment."

"Each cartridge fired this year by these Russian soldiers was made in England by English workmen from English material, the supplies being shipped to Russia on English steamships."

Several military members of the mission regard the regulation of the affairs of these regions as a relatively simple, internal problem if complete control over all the territory is given, with authority to discipline unruly civilians as, they say, the American army did in the Philippines. They also feel that it would be a most interesting work but they feel as Americans that America's task lies closer at home, in restoring order in Mexico and helping the States of South America.

Civilian members favoring acceptance of a mandate say that the ideal solution is to entrust the task to one outside nation. The inhabitants, they say, want, with overwhelming emphasis, America as the disinterested friend and also as the nation best suited to organize them along civilized lines. These members hold that if America does not accept the mandate it will mean a partition of Turkey proper along the lines already begun, with constant disputes over frontiers between France, Italy, Great Britain and Greece and without any real development of the regions involved. It would also mean future disputes with Russia when it is reconstructed, or, in short, a continuation of the policies of the past century.

## Drawbacks Are Cited.

The civilian members argue that if the United States were to take a mandate for Armenia alone it would involve the United States to some degree in the quarrels of Europe. The Armenian people, too, are not sufficiently numerous

## Doralis Pearls

YOU may pay  
thousands of  
dollars for an Oriental  
Pearl Necklace,  
yet you will not  
have Pearls more  
beautiful than those  
which compose a  
strand of Doralis  
Pearls.

No one has yet discovered the difference between the two because there is no variation to discover.

With Diamond Clasp \$39.50 to \$300.00

With Gold Clasp \$7.50 to \$95.00

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Announce For To-day

A Sale of Men's Fine Hats

Soft Hats Reg. \$4 . . . at \$2.85

Derbies Reg. \$4 and \$5 at \$3.45

To fully realize the import of this announcement all one need do is "shop around."

These are all perfect Hats, consisting of broken lots of our best selling styles, marked at these two prices for prompt disposal.

THE DERBIES are in Black and three very smart shades of Brown.

THE SOFT HATS are in Brown, Green, Slate, Pearl and Black.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce For To-day

A Sale of Men's Fine Hats

Soft Hats Reg. \$4 . . . at \$2.85

Derbies Reg. \$4 and \$5 at \$3.45